CHILDREN'S PARIS HATS.—Just received and this day offered for examination and sale, an invoice of Children's Pancy Hats, Caps, and Ladies' Riding Hats, of Paris manufacture, equaled by none ever before import-ed or offered for sale in this country. Laker's Co., Hatters and leaders of fashion for Gents' Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

LADIES' FURS.—A very choice selection of Ladies' London made Furs, menufactured expressly or us, and at low prices.—WARNOCK's, Hatlers, No. 215 roadway, drving House.

Gentlemen's Furnishings, as Fur, fermo, 3llk and Lamb's Wool Undershirts and Drawers, coarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hicker, Gloves, Hostery, &c., &c., asy be found at Hitchcock & LeadBeater's, No. 347 incodway, corner Leaders and at prices mach below to ordinary rate at Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

This is Fur-like weather, and keener This is Fur-like weather, and keener are blasts are coming. GENIN would, therefore, suggest a visit to his store, where an array of Ludies' Furs, embracing every variety, and he believes, the most extensive in Rew-York, invites their critical insoccion. Russian and Hodson Bay Sables. Ermine, Stone Markee, Squirrel, Mink, Chuschille and others. Victorines, Mulls, Coffs, Tippets, &c., are represented by every quality of their respective kinds, and will be sold at prices carresponding with the advanced season. Con'lemen's and Ladies' Fur Gleves, Goutlemen's Fur Collars will also be found in every diversity of material, style and price at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

The light of other days may lade.
But the gloss of Knox's hats never.
We have seen one of Knox's Hats that had survived storms without number—had been bat-tered, beaten and bruised; had enjoyed a cold bath in the East River; had fallen from the 5th story of the American Museum; had encountered more modents, misfortunes and adventures than the hero of a shilling romance, and yet in spite of all, the brillinney of its "early youth" wan tot slightly dimined, though its weater was an "undoubted cove." The price of this hat was but \$4, and at the time we speak of, it had been worn two years and a haif. If you want a good article call on KNOX, at No. 128 Futton-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, AT GREAT BARGAINS .-HITCHOOCK & LEADEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard at, have been reducing the prices of their splendid stock of Shawls and will sell a superior Wool Long Shawl, worth at least \$5, for \$5, and their entire stock of scotch Plaid, Breche, Bay State and other Shawls, Long and Square, in the same ratio.

SELLING OFF .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS To the state of th

CLOARS AND OPERA CLOARS .-- HITCHcock & Leadbeater, No. 347 Breadway, cot. of Leonard-st., are selling off their beautful a-sortment of Parisian Cloaks and Opera Clocks, at very reduced prices. Their stock embraces every style of the season, and of all the various fabrics in favor with the ladies, as Velvet, Cloth, fills, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—R. FISHER, Jr., Watchmaker and Jewoler, late of No 23: Broad way, takes this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed! his piece of busices to No. 94 Faiton at., where they will find a beautiful assortment of Watches, Jowelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he will sell as low if not lowe than they can buy in the cicy.

d6 lw\* R. FISHER, JR., No. 94 Fulton-st.

Mourning Goods of every kind adapt ed to a lady's wasdrobe, as black Bombazine, Alpaca, Canton Cloths, Morino, Cashmere, Canton Crape, Da Laine, Calico, Poplin, &c. &c., may be found at Hyrestocal Like Dalbartes's, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-t, where also Shawis, Clonks, Silks, Plaid Goods, &c., &c., may be obtained.

There is one place to buy Undergar-ments, to which all who want the very best goods, and who care snything for economy, resort. That place is RANKIN & RAY'S, No. 104 Bowery. They can sell cheaper than others, because they supert and manufacture what they sell, and those who duy there save the profits paid to ordinary dealers. Their Silk, Merino and Woolen Knit Undershirts are inestimably valuable for the season. ELEGANT FRENCH WEDDING CARDS.

The subscriber respectfolly calls the attention of narties requiring semething truly elegant, to his beautiful style of silver-berdered and plann French Porcelain Cards, Envelopes, and Wedding Bexes, in the latest mode Eventones, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Duane-st Eventostore, No. 12 Wall-st. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TOILET SLIP-

PRES.—If any of our readers wish to make suitable presents for the Holidays, beautiful embrodered Tei et Slips, Quilted Boots and Buskins, Cloth Button Boots, dearmois hings, black and colored Gaiter Boots, white nad black Saim dippers, with India subset close—in fact every article in the line for Ludier, Musset and children—call on J. B. Mintaus, No. 131 Canal at.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Olinton Hell, No. 131 Nazzaw-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st. Boston

SEASONABLE NOTICE-TO THE WISE .-In order to avoid the rush for Fancy Articles, Toys, &c., at TUTTI.8's Emporium, No 345 Broadway, purchasers will to well to call before the haldway, and thereby base as opportunity to make besser seion inns from freal goods, constantly opening. Cards sent free of charge to all parts of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., at any time desired.

GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, invites attention to the important fact that he guarantees to fit every variety of form, with shorts made up in the most ele-gant style, and from the linest naterial. A scientific method of taking the exact proportions of the figure, rea-ders this most descrable result perfectly certain in all shirts made by him.

PARKER'S TEMPERANCE STORE .- Sugars

b. New rice 4 cents & b. Barley 6 cents. Also a large assortment of Grocer e.

N B -A good assortment of New Fruits for holidays. Orders received from Brooklyn by penny post will be premptly sattended to.

A. PARREY - A Company of the Groce Stores, No 214 Broomerst., comes of Ludiow st. New Citron, only 24. F lb; new Currents runde & b; new Raisins 7 to 9 cents & b.

Lo Oh no! I never mention it, That dread death dealing word— My lips have not the power to speak The name I never heard.

His Pills they gave me some, His Pills they gave here can's, Yet the people all will bless hum, And stiff call me lifeless trush. E. Lyon, No. 428 Broadway. Dr. LICTLEFIELD's Shields and Plas-

ters for Corns and Bunious are the best invention of the age: they remove the pressure and friction, and give instant relief, and worn without the least inconvenience. Ouly 25 cents par hox. For sale by Rushton & Co., and all the leading divergists on Brondway, and at Dr. LUTTIE-FIRED'S Office, No. 41 William-st., basement of Merchant's Exchange.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Covereign Remedy for Consumption.

Those who have suffered from Night-sweats, a constant Cough, Sg ting of Blood, and complete prost ation, can appreciate the value of the medicine that will permanently cure these alarming symptoms. To all who would fad a remedy, we say, try Dr. Rogers' Structure that will permanently and Catchalagua, which has received the highest testimand Catchalagua, which has received the highest testimand catchalagua, which has received the highest testimand and Catchalagua. For safe by A. L. Scoville, & Co., at the Depost. No. 318 Broadway, and by all retail Dungsists. Price—In large battles \$1, or three bettles for \$3.30.

YALE COLLEGE-Standing, as it does, in the front rank of the Literary Institutions of our country, has taken a prominent stand in favor of Hungary. On Wednesday evening a meeting of the students of the University, Clerical, Medical, Legal and Literary, held a meeting and adopted measures to welcome Gov. Kossuth to New-Haven, should be

TO GLANCES AT EUROPE, by HORACE CREELEY, Third Edition with corrections, is just out A few copies have been put up in morocco with gilt edges, for Holiday presents, should they be deemed suitable. (Dewitt & Davenport, No. 136 Nassau-st., Tribune Buildings )

The following proceedings of Congress the day before yesterday, did not come by Telegraph. We copy them from The Republic: Mr. Dorv, at a subsequent stage of the proceed gs, asked but did not optain leave to offer a resolu-

tags, asked but did not obtain leave to offer a resolu-tion to defray the expenses incurred in the recep-tion and entertainment of Kossuth.

FREE HOMESTEADS.—Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, en leave, introduced a bill to encourage Agriculture, Commence, Manu factures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, a industry, by granting to every man who is the nead of a family, and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occu-pancy and cultivation of the same for the period specified; and it was referred to the Committee on

THE OPERA .-- To-morrow evening Goverpor and Madame Kossuth, and the members of his suite, have promised to be present at the performance of the Puritani. This is an extra night given especialy in honor of Kossuth. The house will be erowded of course.

THE NEW STAR .- The latest importation, M'lle. De Selle, gave a soirée to the gentlemen of the press and others a couple of nights ago. Our engage ments did not allow us to be present, but we understand that her voice and personal attractions created a great sensation. She is engaged, we believe, by Messrs. Corbyn & Buckland, and that great planist, violinist and composer, Wan. Vincent Wallace, is to be her musical director. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1851.

The Speech of Gov. Kossurn, at the Municipal Dinner last evening, will inevitably be read throughout the whole length and breadth of our country with the deepest interest and the heartiest admiration. Though only those who heard it can feel its burning eloquence, its melting pathos, yet all will realize its felicity and fullness of illustration, its irresistible logic, the justice and moderation of its views, and the pertinent, feasible character of its practical suggestions.

It is to these last alone that we can find room this morning to call especial attention. Fellow-citizens! Lovers of Freedem throughout the land! we pray you, if you mean to do nothing more, not to send empty-handed deputations here to bore Gov. Kossuth with complimentary speeches and invitations to come to you and there be spoken at and make speeches in reply-for this he has no time, and we presume as little taste. He is here on a very earnest and imperative mission, which leaves him no leisure for holiday recreations. He has come among us not for adulation but a petitioner for substantial aid to the Cause of Hungarian Independence. Do you mean to give him any? Men of Boston, of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, New-Haven, Albany, Newburgh, &c. &c .- do you feel to the bottom of your pockets for the sacred Cause of which Gov. Kossuth is the champion and representative? If you do, hold meetings forthwith to pass such resolves as shall express your sentiments and organize Committees to solicit Contributions in aid of Hungary and subscriptions to her National Loan. Why should you not? Austrian despotism, bankrupt at home, is a petitioner in every mart of Europe for support to its tottering sway by the sale of her gigantic Leans; shall it derive material aid from all the world, and Hungary have none ?-We are justified in giving the assurance that a responsible Loan Committee will be organized in this City forthwith, and that subscriptions to a Hungarian National Loan in sums of \$100 and over will be publicly called for, while Contributions in larger or smaller amounts, in accordance with the plan outlined in Gov. Kossuth's Speech, will find here persons duly authorized by Gov. K. to receive them. In a very few days, we are sure, definite plans will be

Men and brethren! the time is short! The Liberties of Europe will be reconquered in 1852, or another night of Despotism, like that which followed the establishment of the Holy Alliance, will settle down upon the crushed, despairing Nations. A dollar now will be worth many a few month hence. Who can give a mite for the Emancipation of the down-trodden Millions Who can give more than a mite? Read the Great Speech in this day's paper and let your hearts dictate the answer!

Topics of the Morning.

The Senate was occupied during the early part of yesterday in receiving new bills on various subjects. Some of those bills have been already introduced, or at least bills to the same effect: whether the duplicates ar improvements of the others we know not; but we do know that the popularity to accrue to the man who introduces a bill he will scarcely share; and, consequently, as there are a great many who love this popularity, duplicate bills must be introduced.

An attempt was made to have the sentence of Gen. Talcott reviewed by Congress. It was opposed on the ground that Congress invariably refused to review Court Martial proceedings in the case of

A discussion ensued as to the new rule respecting the election of the Officers of Congress.

Rev. Mr. Butler, Episcopalian, was elected Chaplain by a vote of 25 to 12.

The order of the day, on Mr. Seward's resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Foote again addressed the Senate. Mr. Cass made rather a long speech for this stage of the question.

Mr. Berrien's amendment was further debated by Messrs. Berrien, Hale, Donglas, Dawson and Badger, and the Senate adjourned without disposing of the question.

The House met, had some talking, did nothing, and then adjourned to dinner.

The additional news by the Niagara, which reached us on the wires, has not much interest. The emigration from Ireland is on a more extensive scale than ever before, even now at the commencement of winter. The ruin and destitution from which they are speeding must have great terrors or they would not at this season attempt the perils of the Atlantic. The political atmosphere is stagnant as death in England, while in France it is in wildest whirlwind excite-

The Treason Trial has proved abortive. The Jury, after a moment's consideration, acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. All the other indictments were abandened.

The trial of Laurence Reilly for murder, in Kings County, pending these days past, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The defense attempted was insanity, and very strong proof of insanity was offered; but it is not clear that proof of insanity could not be adduced in any case where a man commits a murder.

The report of the Corporation Festival excludes much original and other matter.

We publish an interesting letter from the Capital; also one from Canada.

Among our Telegraph dispatches will be found a distressing account of the loss of a schooner, with all hands.

American Policy.

For some years past, a policy has been tacitly assumed or openly proclaimed as American, which seems to us most unworthy of that designation. Its governing idea would seem to be that this Continent is the only legitimate theater of American power and influence, and that Liberty or Slavery in Europe is comparatively unimportant to us. Its practical message to the crowned despots of Europe has been, 'Only let us conquer, annex and domineer over our sister Republics in this hemisphere, and you may work your will unchecked on the crushed and fettered Nations of the Old World.' And even down to the late Diplomatic Correspondence with France and Spain concerning Cuba, our Government seems to cling to the assumption that we have peculiar rights (outside of our own territory) in this hemisphere, while the European powers have corresponding rights on the other.

We protest against this doctrine, and trust it will be contemned by our People. Right is right and wrong is wrong, no matter in what latitude or longitude, and any Nation which does wrong to another, near or far, menaces the peace and security of all Nations. 'I am a man,' said Terence, and nothing which concerns mankind can be indifferent to me.' So a coalition of the despots of Europe to crush any people struggling for Liberty on that continent is a practical denial of the rightfulness of our National existence, and should be treated accordingly. Washington, in his reception of Genet,

first Minister from the French Republic; Monroe, while his counsels were guided by J. Q. Adams, and Congress ruled by the cloquence of Henry Clay, took an early and prominent part in consolidating the independence of the South American Republies-not because they were located on this Continent, but because they were triumphs of the principle of Freedom over the sway of Despotism. (Mr. Monroe's famous declaration that we could not permit other European powers to aid Spain in her efforts to reconquer the South American Republics, was made long afterward.) Mr. Webster, in his mighty efforts in behalf of Greek Independence, clearly ignored and trampled on the narrow and unworthy doctrine which would render us indifferent to the fate of Liberty in the Old World. And now, when scarcely any portion of Europe, Russia excepted, is practically so far away from our seat of Government as the center of its own Territories-not half so far as is the the greater portion of South America-it is plainly absurd to talk of American and non American questions, as distinguished by degrees of longitude. In our view, a question concerning the Liberty and Welfare of Mankind is emphatically an American question, and should be an object of National solicitude and diplomatic attention.

We rejoice over the arrival of Kosstth among us, for many reasons: but especially for this, that it will bring the question which we have here briefly discussed to an issue. Hitherto, American diplomatists have generally regarded and treated the centests of Liberty with Despotism in Europe as if this country had no possible concern in them. It is a matter of continual astonishment to European Democrats that the representatives of this country abroad have generally so little sympathy with the efforts there made for the emancipation of the Millions. There are, of course, honorable exceptions; but the general fact is that you cannot distinguish an American from a Russian Minister or Consul in France, Germany, Spain or Italy, by his views of popular efforts for Liberty nor by the circle drawn around him by common sympathies. Our Naval Officers in the Mediterranean are the pets of such execrable villains as the butcher King of Naples, are his flattered guests, and he is theirs in turn. This is said to be in accordance with long standing orders, commanding them to repress all Political manifestations and treat all whom they meet with like courtesy and cordiality. We do not blame them if they so act under orders, but it is high time the orders were medified, and we trust they soon will be. Having for our own part no faith in the Republicanism of that man who bawls Democracy here and toadies Aristocracy in Europe, we can have little in a Government which pursues or a policy which dictates a like course to our representatives abroad. We look with anxiety for that day in which the talk of a strong 'moral support' by this Country to the cause of Freedom in Europe, ceasing to be a mere figure of rhetoric, will become a substantial and undeniable fact. It cannot come too soon.

THE OPERA. - The opera of Norma is substituted to-night at the Astor-place Opera House in stead of Don Pasquale. It is expected that Kossuth and his suite will visit the Opera on Saturday night, when a brilliant spectacle will be exhibited. The house will be adorned with appropriate decortions, and a great gala night may be anticipated.

NATIONAL REFORM. - The Executive Committee meet this evening at their head-quarters, No. 448 Broadway, to take action against the infamous Bounty Land Warrant Assignment Act, now pending in Congress.

Supreme Court of the United States Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.
William A. Sackett, Esq., of New-York,
was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this

No 19 The United States, plaintiff in error, Po 19. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Baniel H. Bromley —This cause was argued by Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Sackett, for the defendant in error. No. 20. John Perkins, appellent, vs. E. P. Pourniquet and Wife —The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Mayer for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Henderson for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Henderson for the appelless.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M. THE MUNICIPAL DINNER

## KOSSUTH.

The Dinner given by the Corporation of New-York to Gov. Kossuth, took place last evening at the Irving House, Mayor Kingland presiding, some four hundred gentlemen being present. Among the invited guests were Mr. FRANCIS PULSZEY, and others of the distinguished Hungarian exiles accompanying Kos-SUTH, Gov. Cleveland, of Conn.; Hon. Mr. Rantoul, of Mass ; Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Washington Irving, Gen. Avezzana, Geo. Copway, the Indian Chief, in his war dress, Gen. Sandford, and Col. WEBB, of The Courier and Enquirer. The members of the Corporation were all there, as were the representatives of the Bench, the Bar, the Army and Navy, the Reverend Clergy, Custom-House.

The ball was appropriately decorated with the banners of Hungary, England, Turkey and the United States. Among the ornaments on the table was one representing the flogging of Haynau by Barclay & Co.'s brewers.

After the company had taken their places Gov. Kossuth entered the hall, supported by Mayor KINGSLAND and Ald, SHAW. He was received with prolonged and hearty applause.

Grace was said by Rev. Dr. Bethune as fol-

Almighty and bountiful Giver of all Good, w Almighty and bountful Giver of all Good, we look to thee for thy blessing upon these gifts of thine hand, and upon this occasion of our happy meeting. We bless Thee for our country. We bless Thee for the plenty which thou dist shower upon it. We bless Thee for our liberties, and, above all, we bless Thee for the knowledge of Thyself, through Jesus Christ, thy Son, by which our plenty is pade a blessing, and our liberty secured through we bless Thee for the knowledge of Thyself, through Jesus Christ, thy Son, by which our plenty is made a blessing, and our liberty secured through the intelligence of our people. We earnestly pray Thee, O. God, the defender of the helpless, and the liberator of those who are bound, that thon wouldst extend like blessings throughout all lands—everywhore break the might of the tyrant, and let those who are oppressed go free. Prepare the nations, O. God, to receive this great git from thine hand, which we know from Thy Holy Word it is Thy blessed purpose to bestow. And now, O. God, we would thank Thee, that Thou wouldst from among the children of men raise up those whom Thou, by Thy Providence, wouldst make and fit to be lights and examples and deliverers to the world. We thank Thee for him Thy servant, who is present with us at this time, and we pray Thee that Thou wouldst guide him, and direct him, and preserve him, and strengthen him for the great destiny to which we trust that Thou hast called him. We thank Thee that we are permitted to welcome him, and we hope the testimony of this united nation may go up unto Thee, and throughout all the world, against all the cruelties of tyranny, and against all the cruelties of tyranny, and against all the consequences of bondage. We ask these blessings for Christ's sake. Amen. the consequences of bondage, ings for Christ's sake. Amen.

The dinner was abundant and served in the best style of this popular hotel.

After the more immediate business was over the Chairman called the party to order, and Judge EDMONDS, the Vice-President, read letters from Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward, Gen. Shields, Gov. Hunt, Mr. Secretary Morgan, and Hon. R. C. Winthrop. LETTER FROM HON.DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Geo, H. FRANKLIN, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee of the Common Council of New York.

Sin: I have to acknowledge the honor of your communication of the 12th inst, inviting me, on behalf of the Committee, to be present at New York and address the latinguished stranger, who is now expected shortly to arrow in that City.

tinguished stranger, who is now expected shorny to ar-re in that City.

I am obliged to say, my dear Sir, that my official duties, a period so near the commencement of the session of agrees, render it quite impossible for me to loave Wash-Ston.

Governor Kossuth will be at no loss to understand from

e published letter from this Department to the America

e published for Fabruary last, the averagh for

Governor Kosstrii will be at no loss to understand from the published leiter from this Department to the American Minister, of the 18th of February last, the sympathy feit by the Government of the United States, far his long captivity and that of his companions, and the pleasure with which the President executed the will of Congress, in providing for him and for them a respectable conveyance to the shires of the country.

That the hamme to be, with very great residence with the states. LETTER FROM DANIEL WEBSTER.

LETTER FROM DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, Wednasday, Dec. 2, 1951.
GENTLEMEN: The Common Council of New-York have highly benoted n.e. in asking my attendance at the public dinner to be given to LOUIS KOSSUTI, whose arrival in the United States is now daily expected; but my public duties render it quire impossible for me at the present moment to leave the sent of Government.

With great regard, I am, gentlemen, your obt serve, Daniel Webster.

Geo. H. Franklin, Esq. Florence McCartny, Esq., Park.
Kully, Esq., Cammattee, &c.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY CLAY.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the invitation in behalf of the Common Council of New York which you hadded the me the honor to transmit, to attend the Public Dintert to be given to Louis Kossutil, the day succeeding that of his public reception in the City.

It would affect me very great a distaction to be able to mate in any demonstrations of the hospitality of our coun that of his public receptors for a s. tis faction to be able to flit would afford me very great s. tis faction to be able to mate in any demonstrations of the hospitality of our country to that highly distinguished gealleman; but I regret that the delicate scate of my health will not allow me the pleasure of accepting your invitation.

I am, with great respect, your obsd't servit,

I am, with great respect, your obsd't servit,

Canalin, Florence McCarthy, Patrick

Merges, Geo. H. Franklin, Florence McCarthy, I Kelly, etc., etc.

LETTER FROM HON. LEWIS CASS.

LETTER FROM HON. LEWIS CASS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1251.

GENTLEMEN: I think you for remembering me among those to be invited to the public dinner to be given by the Common Council of New-York to Louis Kossotti, the champion of Hungarian Independence, and repret that my duties here will prevent me from being present on that interesting occasion. But, though absent I participate in the feeling which has led the commercial metropolis of our country to do hours to strelf, by thus doing honor to the name and the cause so dear to every lover of human froedom through the world. Glarious has been the career, and bright will be the fame of the Hungarian Pariest and Statesman. The struggle of his country to break the iron yoke or Austrian despotism was one of the mollest efforts ever made by an opposessed people to recover their lost liberty. It was marked by the most heroic services and sociates, and, and all its viciss; unless of success and disaster, it commanded the respect of the word, and found its support in the breast of the whole Hungarian people. And vaior and patriotem would have been conversed with their just reword, the establishment of a free Government, had not the right of nations, and the best feelings of our nature there outsized by the interposition of Russia and liberty fell before the union and the crussed of the Cossaek and the Fandour.

And now the world-renowised exiles scoming among us.

the Fundour.

And now the world-renowned exile is coming among us.
The expatriated leader is seeking refuse in the New World And now the world-renowned exile is coming among us.
The expatrant-d leader is seeking refuge in the New World
from the injustice and oppression of the Old. At once the
champion and the representative of a glorious cause—the
cause of Human Freedom—be has a right to our esteem
and effection, and such manifestations of popular favor as
will convince both the oppressor and the oppressed that
wherever a nation is strugging for freedom, the hearts and
hopes of the American people are with it in the effort.—
May the land of Washington ever be the assium of the
exiled pairiot, who, less fortunate than Washington, but
like him, devoted to his country, is domed to abandon it,
and to seek safety among strangers from the vengance of
ministrary power. And in this social may the great Republic
welcome her quest, and testify her respect for him, and her
hope that he may ere Iring return to his beloved Humary,
to enjoy the grat tode and confidence of a free and happy
people. I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Lewis Cass,
George H. Franklin, Florence McCarthy, Patrick Kelity, &c., &c.
LETTER FROM HON, JAMES SHIELDS.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES SHIELDS. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1851.

GENTLEMEN You do me the honor to invite me, in behalf of the Common Council of the City of New York, to attend a public dinner to be given to Louis Koosuri, the champion of Husgarian independence, at the Irving House, at 5 o'cluck P M. Gentlemen, you will please accept thanks for this polite invitation. I deeply regret that the thanks for this polite invitation. I deeply regret that the commencement of the session will prevent me from attending on that highly interesting occasion. It would be extremely statifying to me to be sale to participate with you in the first great American demonstration to the illustrous critic, but though dealed the pleasure, I hope, as I joined in giving him a national sixuation, or giving him a glurious National Republican welcouse.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, with great respect, our obedient servant, JAMES SHIELDS. LETTER FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I regret most succept that my engagements here will prevent me from accepting the invitation of the Common Council of New York to attend the entertamment to be given to Kossuth on his arrival within our borders.

Hearthy sympathising with that Mustrious ende in his stinggle for the redemption of his native land, and freely concurring with the Common Council in their estimate of his services to mankind, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your humble sevent.

Hon. George H. Franklin, &c., Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. HAMILTON FISH.

Hon George H. Franklin, &c., Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. HAMILTON FISH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, F.cg. 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure this day of receiving your invitation to the diener to be given by the authorities of New York to the world-renowned Gov. Kossuru. I repret that I shall not be at liberty to unite with the public authorities and citizens of my naive place in their demonstrations of Fugard and respect for this illustrieus chempion of Hugarian Independence, who, exide from his own land, is to be welcomed by a nation, ever ready to appreciate offerm in behalf of the oppressed, and for the advancement of civil liberty.

With sincre regard, I have the heavy to be.

Your very obedient servant.

HAMILTON FISH.

Geo. H. Franklia, Florence McCarthy, Patrick Kelly,

LETTER FROM NON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
BOSTON, Thursday, Doc. 4, 1851
GENTLEMEN: I am greatly obliged and humared by

invitation which you have kindly communicated to me in behalf of the Common Council of New York, to attend the public dinace to be given to Louis Kossuth on his arrival in the United States.

I resist that engagements at home will not allow me to witness the enthusiastic reception which awai's the objuguent and distinguished Hungarian, and to unite in those words of welcome which Americans can never withhold from those who have labored and suffered in the cause of freedom.

freedom
I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant.
KOST. C. WINTEROP.
Geo. H. Franklin, Florence McCarthy, Patrick Kelly,
E48s., Common Council.

Geo. H. Fyshkin. Florecce McCairty, Patrick Asily, Eags., Common Council

LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY WASHINGTON HUNT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: I have the bosor to eccive your letter inviting me, is behalf of the Common Council of your City, to extend a public dinner to be given to Lours Kossutti, the champion of Hungarian Independence. No him but imparative public duties could prevent my acceptance of this kind invitation. It would be most gratifying to my feelings to unite with you in person ingreating the hills thought of the council of the counci

To G. H. Frankin and others.

LETTER FROM HON. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Department of Common Schools,

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 1, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge with thankfulness the receipt of your letter inviting me to attend a public dinner at the living House, to be given to "Louts Kossura, the Champion of Huggarian Independence."

ROSSUTH is not merely the Champion of Huggarian Independence, but of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world. He has already impressed himself upon the spirit of the age.

dependence, but of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world. He has already impressed himself upon the spirit of the age.

His pairietism, his extraordinary genius and general versaristy of talent are firmly established.

He is destined to effect agreater change in the policy of the civilized world than any other living man.

I fear that my duties here will not permit me to unite with you in this demonstration of respect to Louis Kossetti. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Christoperium Morgan.

To Messrs. George S. Franklin, &c., Committee.

To Mersis. George S. Franklin, &c., Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. J. H. HOBART HAWS.
WHISHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your avoitation to the public dinner to be given by the Common Council of New-York to Louis Kossupri, on his arrival in that City.

It would be very gratifying to me to unite with you on that occasion, and to join my fellow-arrivens generally in welcoming to these shores the distinguished man who has as nobly exerted himself to extend the principles of Liberty, and to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellowmen; but I find my public duries here will not allow the pressure. Thanking you for the compliment intended by your invitation, I am, with sentaments of the highest respect.

J. H. Hobart Haws.

To Geo. H. Franklin, Esq., &c., Cem.

The first regular toast was then given:

The first regular toast was then given :

The President of the United States. This was received with cheers, after which His Honor the Mayor rose and prefaced the secend toast with the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: I am about to propose a toast to which every one of you will give a most hearty re-It is our high honor to have with us to-night the

Governor and champion of Hungary.
You know his history, his services, and his character. In Parhament, in the field, and as the Executive of a great Nation, he has shown abilities and patriotism seldom paralleled in national annals.

patriotism seldom paralleled in national annals.

His genius challenges the admiration of the bold; his devotion to the welfare of his people commends him to the warmest love of every American heart. It is not necessary that I should recite the brilliant history of his public life. It was through his efforts, and especially by his burning and resistless eloquence, that the Hungarian peasants were placed upon a level with the highest nobles—that five milions of serfs were raised to the rank of freemen, and that popular rights and political equality were, established in the very midst of the gigantic despotisms of Europe. tisms of Europe.
It was his voice which roused his countrymen to

It was his voice which roused his countrymen to the vindication of their rights against Austrian tyranny, and which inspired them with such matchless valor on the field of battle. The unrivaled ability which he displayed in all these positions, the matical power which he exercised over his nation, and the high and sacred objects for which that power was always used, will be held in everlasting remembrance throughout the world.

His name will stand forever upon the monuments of history preeminent among the champions of liberty and of human rights. Inspired by his eloquence, the people of Hungary, after making all possible efforts to secure the peaceable recognition of their constitutional rights, efforts which were prostrated by evasions and perfly of those upon whom success depended, declared their independence of Austria, and vindicated that declaration against her utmost power.

But they were not left to the free decision of that great question with their tyrant. Russia came to the aid of their oppressors, and the joint power of both those Empires, aided by domestic treason, suc-ceeded in crushing their national existence. With

petic Austria.

Gentlemen, our faith in the rights of man, and the justice of God, command us to believe that this cannot last for ever. While Kossuru lives, there is life and hope for Hungary. [Great applause] The day of her recurrection is at hand. (Renewed applause.) Her rightful sovereign, the chosen champion of her people is now upon the soil of America, making ready for that coming contest which must decide whether Europe's oppressed millions are to be trocken in the dust for ever.

We have proclaimed to the world the inherent

We have proclaimed to the world the inherent and inceleasible right of every nation to choose its own rulers and establish its own laws. Hungary saks us, by the voice of her most gifted and devoted son, as one of the great family of nations, to claim for her the free exercise of that fundamental right, am sure there is no aid which can be justly and properly extended in so boly a cause, that the people of the United States will not fully grant.

The Mayor concluded with the following sen-

Hungary-Estrayed but not sold. Her call for help is but the coho of our appeal against the tread of the Op-pressor. When this toast had been drank, Gov. Kossutn

rose to reply. The entire company rose with him and greeted him with loud and repeated cheers, to which he bowed repeatedly in ac-After the applause had subsided and order was

restored, he spoke as follows:

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

Sin: In returning you my most humble thanks for the roner you did me by your toast, and by the benefit of coupling my humble name with that cause which is the sacred aim of my life, I confess to be so overwhelmed with emotion by all it was my produgious let to experience since I amon your glorious shores, that unable to find words to express my feelings, and knowing that all the honor I meet with his the higher meaning of principles, I at once beg leave to fall back to my duties, which are the lasting topics of my reflections, my sorrows and my hopes. I take it for such as will probably decide about the success or failure of my visiting the United States. I must therefore humbly embrace your indulgance for a pretty long, plant, and in no case eloquent cevelopment of my humble views, to the benefit of that cause which the citizens of New-York, and you particularly, Gentiemen, honor with generous ymrathy.

When I consider the sympathy of the people of the Sin : In returning you my most humble thanks for

ous sympathy.

When I consider the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause of Hungary, so generally diffused as to be almost universal and so resolutely diffused as to be almost universal and so resolutely pronounced as men pronounce those feelings, which are intended to be followed by noble and great deeds, I would feel inclined to take your generous aid for the restoration of my native land to its sovereign independenence, already as granted in principle, and for me nothing left to do but to enter into a negotiation about the arrangement of the details, were my confident hopes not checked by that dees of non-interference in foreign, chiefly European, affairs, which, according to the numerous testimonials of your most distinguished politicians, we are told to be one of the ruling and lasting principles of the policy of the United States.

I highly respect the source of this conviction, gentlemen. This source is your religious attachment

I highly respect the source of this conviction, gentlemen. This source is your religious attachment to the doctrines of those great men, who highly proved to all posterity their wisdom, by bequeating to you the immortal work of that Constitution which aided by the unparalleles benefits of Nature, has raised you, in the short period of seventy-five years, from the precarious position of an infant people to the productions strength of a giant nation. The benefit wherealth of the wisdom of the founders of your great Republic you see in a happy reality. What would be the consequences of the departure from that wisdom, you are not sure of. It is, therefore, natural that you feel an instructive fear to touch, even with improving hands, the dear legacy of those great men.

great men.

And as to your glorious Constitution, all humanity And as to your glorious Constitution, all humanity can orly wish, in the common interest of mankind, that you and your posterity may yet long conserve this religious attachment to its fundamental principles, which by no means exclude development and progress; and that every citizen of your great Union, thankfully acknowledging the immense benefits of the most passionate irritation, never forget to love that Constitution more than the momentary passion of his heart, or the egotistical interest of the passing hour. May every citizen of your glorious country forever remember that a partial discomfort of a corner in a large, sure and comfortable house, may be well amended without breaking the foundation of it, and that among all passible means of getting rid of that corner's partial discomfort, the worst would be to burn cown the house with our own hands.

But while I thus acknowledge the wisdom of your

But while I thus acknowledge the wisdom of your attachment to the fundamental doctrines of the founders of your United Republic, I beg leave with equal frakeness, to state that, in my opinion, there can be scarcely anything more dangerous to the pro-

gressive development of whatever nation, thus to take for a boars that which is none, is take for a principle that which is but the convenience of the passing situation,—to take for a consututional day in the take that accidental, or take for a consututional day in that which was but the momentary existency of acministrative policy. Such a course of action would be like to that, when a healthy man would refuse to take substantial food, because when he was once laboring under weakness of stomach, his parsician ordered him a severe diet to keep. The consequence would be consumption—death.

Let me suppose, gentiemen, that yonder doctrine of non-in terference was really bequeathed to you by your Washington—and that it was not, I will prove to you afterward.—and let me even suppose that your Washington imparted such a meaning to you der supposed doctrine—which were equivalent to the works of Cam—"Am I my brother's keeper r—which suppose all this. And I believe that, even under such suppose all this. And I believe that, even under such suppose all this. And I believe that, even under such suppositions. I may be entitled to ask—is the dress which well suited the child, still convenient to the full grown man—nay to a giani, which you are the child's cradic, and to sing him to sleep by a lallay!

In these times of the foundation of the Items. Would it not be ridiculous to lay the giant in the child's cracile, and to sing him to sleep by a lallaby!

In those times of the foundation of the United States, you were an infant people, and the large dress or your then comparatively not large territory, bung loose on your puerile limbs. In those times, you had, of course, no wiser thing to do, but to grow—to grow and to grow!

But now you are so far grown that there is no foreign power on earth from which you have anything

But now you are so lar grown that here is no for-eign power on earth from which you have anything to fear for your own existence,—for your own secu-nity. This being your present condition, you have entered into the second stanton of pointical exis-ence, the destination of which is not only to exist for yourself exclusively, but to exist as a member of the great human family of nations, having the right to all claims, which are due from that family have ward every one of its full grown members but also engaged to every duty which that great family has the right to claim from every one of its full grown members.

the right to claim from every one of its full grown members.

A nation may be in the situation, either by a comparative weakness or by choice and policy, as Japan and China, or by both these motives, as Paraguay, under Dr. Francia, to live a life secluded from the world, indifferent to the docurnes of mankind in which it cannot, or will not, have any share, but then it must be prepared to become also excluded from the benefits of progress, civilization, and national intercourse. Such a nation may well say, "I don't care about the fate of whatever other nations in the world."

But I am sure no citizen of the United States had

don't care about the fate of whatever other nations in the world."

But I am sure no citizen of the United States had, has, or ever will have, the wish to see this country degraded to the rotting vegetation of a Paraguay, or the mummy existence of Japan and China! The feeling of self-digatty, and the expansive quality of that enterprising spirit, which are congenial to free men, would revoit against the very idea of such a degrading national captivity. But, if there were even a wait to live such a mummy life, there were no possibility to do so!

The very existence of your great country, the principles upon which it is founded, its geographical position, its present state of civilization, and all the normal and material interests, would lead on your people not only to maintain, but incessantly more and more to develop your intercourse with the world. Then, of course, being in so many respects linked to the world—connected with the world, you can have neither the will, nor be in the possibility, to remain indifferent to the condition of that outward world you are in so many respects connected with And if you cannot remain indifferent so you must

remain indifferent to the condition of that outward world you are in zo many respects connected with. And if you cannot remain indifferent, so you meat reel resolved to put your own self-consistent weight into that balance, in which the late and condition of the world is weighted.

In a word, the glorious Republic of the United States must feel resolved to be a power on earth—a power among the nauous; or else itself would be doomed to continual decay, and soon cease to be great, glorious and free.

You are a power on earth. You must be a power on earth. So, of course, you must also unhesitatingly accept all the natural consequences of this situation. You cannot allow that any power whatever should dispose of the fate of that great family of mankind of which you are such a preeminent member, or else you would resign your proud position, and resign your still prouder future, and be a power on earth no more.

your still prouger future, and be a power on earth no more.

Thus, I hope, I have sufficiently shown, that, should even that doctrine of non-interference have been established by the founders of your Republic, that which would have been very convenient to your infancy, would not be convenient to your manbood. Is is a beautiful word of Montesquies, that republics are to be founded on virtue. And you know that virtue, as sanctioned by our Christian relation, is but the effective exercise of a principle—"Thou shalt do to others as thou desirest others to do to thee." So, I am confident, that it were sufficient forme to rely simply—for the decision of the question I have the honor now to treat—upon the virtuous feelings of your geneous republican hearts, and the consistency of principles. But still I beg leave to mention also, in material respects, some essential differences between your present condition and that of yore.

Aben your intant Republic, composed of inities States, was restricted to the borders of the Atlantic. Now your giant Republic spreads to the Gulf of Merico, the Pacific, and your territory is a worfd. Your right hand reaches Europe over the waves while your left hand reaches over the Pacific, the East of Asia; and then, in the midst of two great continents, there you stand, in proud immensity, a world your-relif!

there you stand, in proud immensity, a world yourcelf!

Then you were a small people of three and-a-half
millions. Now you are a mighty nation of twentyfour millions. And more than ningleen millions
out of these twenty-four, are ever yonder immense
territory, the richest in the world, employed in the
cultivistion of the soil—that honorable occupation,
which in every age, has proved to be the most inexhaustible, the most unfaitering source of public
welfere and of private happiness—as also the most
unwavering ally of the love of freedom, the most
taithful preserver of all those straight, noble and
generous secuments which the constant occupation initially preserver of all those straight, noble and generous senuments which the constant occupation with ever young, ever-great, ever-beneficial Nature imparts to man. Add to this consideration, that this immerne sgricultural interest, which deriving large markets and affording at the same time a most solid basis, also to your menufactural industry and to your commerce, has developed in such an immerne propertior, makes such a boundless difference between the infant Republic of the time of Washington and your present giant Republic, that though you may very well be attached to your original constitutional principles, because the principles of liberty are evertastingly the same; but in respect to the exigencies of your policy, it is impossible not to feel that, if you are to be regulated in your policy by interest, then your country has other interests to day than it had then, and if ever you are to be regulated in your policy by the higher consideration of principles then you are already strong enough to feel that the time has come to do so. And I, standing here before you to plead the cause of oppressed humanity—I resolutely declare that there may perhapinever again come a time when the elevation of your policy to the high level of principles identified with Liberty, could prove either more glorious to you, if more beneficial to humanity, because we in Europe are apparently on the eve of that day when either the hopes or the fears of oppressed nations will be revended for a long time.

Having stated so far the difference of the situation, I beg leave now to state that it is entirely an un founced supposition, that the doctrine of non-interference in foreign matters had been, to the people of the United States, by your great Washington, bequeathed to be a constitutional principle to you.

No! that is not the case. generous sentiments which the constant occ

No! that is not the case.

No! that is not the case.

Firstly. Washington never even recommended non-interference, or indifference to the fate of other nations, to you. He has only recommended nearistity. And there is a mighty difference between these

two ideas

Neutrality is an idea which has reference to a
state of war between two beliggerent powers, and it
is this care which Washington contemplated when
he, in his Farewell Address, advised the People of
the United States, not to enter into entuncing allinces. Let quarreling powers—let quarreling altions war you consider your own concerns, and let
foreign powers quarrel about ambitious topics, or
scarty, particular inte ests. Neutrality is a matter
of convenience—not of principle
But even as neutrality has reference to a state of
war between belligerent powers, the principle of
non-interference has, on the contrary, reference to
demestic concerns.

Therefore these two ideas of neutrality and non-n'erference are two entirety different ideas, having

Therefore it is two entirely different ideas, having reference are two entirely different ideas, having reference to two entirely different matters.

The sovereign right of whatever nation to dispose of itself, to alter its institutions, to change the fora of its own government, is a common public law of nations, common to all, and, therefore, put under the common guarantee of all.

This sovereign right of every nation to dispose of stielf, you, the people of the United States, must recognize, because it is a common law of mankind, in which, being a common law of mankind, every nation is equally interested. You must recognize it, see noily, because the very existence of your great republic, as also the independence of every nation, rests upon this basis—rests upon this ground. If that sovereign right of nations were no common public law of mankind, then your own independent existence would be no matter of right, but only a matter of fact, which might be subject to whatever time, to whatever chances of power and of violence.

And where is the citizen of the United States who would not feel revolted against the idea that the entered this ereat Republic is not a righteous, as

would not feel revolted against the idea that the est istence of this great Republic is not a righteous, set a lawful one, but only a mere accident, a mere man

ter of fact!

If it were so you were not entitled to invoke the protection of God for your great country, because the protection of God cannot, without sacrifage, to invoked but in behalf of justice and right.

On the to look to the sympathy of maskind for

involed but in behalf of justice and right. no right to look to the sympathy of maskind for yourself, because you would profess an abrogation of the laws of fumanity, upon which is founded your own independence, your own existence.

Now, gentlemen, if these be principles of common law, of that law which Good has given to all, and to every nation of humanity,—if the faculty to dispose of itself is the common, lawful right of every patien, then the interference with this common law of all humanity, the violent sat of his certing, by armed forces, a nation from sucretization.